



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1859.

Every body wants Italy to be free—to have a name among the nations of the earth—to be recognized as a "nationality"—to be released from subjection to Austrian or any other foreign rule. But the question is, will all this be secured by Louis Napoleon—or will it be only a change from Austrian power to French domination? It is said that the French Emperor means well. We hope he does—we hope the result will prove that he intends what he says he does. But we cannot, in view of what has passed, we candidly acknowledge, give him all our confidence. He has not made France free. He governs there by the strong hand, by his army, by the suppression of the freedom of the press, and by the subjugation of the legislative and municipal bodies, to his will. He has, too, formed a family alliance with the King of Sardinia, and the Murats even yet claim an hereditary right to the throne of Naples. All this looks not as much like Italian freedom, as like a return to the policy of the first Napoleon, which was to make Italy, in fact, a province of the great French Empire. It may be that he designs better things for Italy than he has performed for France, thus far, in the cause of Liberty, and that he will reject the lures of ambition which call him to place crowns in other countries upon the heads of his relatives and favorites. We repeat that we hope so. We shall wait and see.

The Washington Constitution says, speaking of the recent discussion that has taken place relative to naturalized citizens returning to Europe, that "it is one thing to announce what the policy of Europe is concerning military service and similar obligations, and quite another thing to justify it. Our Government may fairly seek to change this policy by negotiation and treaty, but it cannot announce the change until it has been accomplished. It is obvious, from his published letter to Mr. Hofer, that General Cass has been engaged for some time in discussing this subject with the German governments, with the very purpose of obtaining greater facilities for our naturalized citizens. It is chiefly with reference to Germany that the questions in respect to military service arise. They have no application to Great Britain, and are seldom raised in France. Whenever they arise, they are sure to be attentively regarded by the Government of the United States."

The Russian Grand Duke Constantine, and the British Prince of Wales, have both recently "made pilgrimages" to Jerusalem. To be sure, their "pilgrimages" were, comparatively, very easy and delightful, and not subjected to the inconveniences which attend those who go to the Holy City, not provided with the proper means and appliances—but still, they "came, they saw," and after liberal gifts—they departed, we hope, "rejoicing."

We have received from Mr. George E. French a cheap edition of a compilation relative to the present War in Europe, showing its remote and proximate causes, with maps, illustrations, and engravings, and sketches of the principal personages now leading the armies engaged in the contest. It contains many facts useful for reference and information.

The Commencement Exercises at the Virginia Military Institute will commence on the 1st of July, and continue until the 4th. Gov. Wise is expected to deliver the Diplomatic to the graduating class. The address to the Alumni is to be delivered by Joseph Mayo, of Westmoreland.

It is said, in the New York Herald, that Judge Douglas and Ex-President Van Buren, are in cahoot just at this time, on the subject of the next Presidency, and that they are to hold a *confab* in New York. This may be only put out, to help to kill off Douglas.

The Baltimore papers of yesterday contain accounts of riotous demonstrations on the part of certain caulkers against a party of colored men employed in caulking vessels at Fell's Point and Locust Point. Several of the rioters were afterwards arrested.

The case of W. G. Ford, in pursuance of the writ of error from the Court of Appeals of Maryland, has been removed from Baltimore to the County of Anne Arundel, for trial.

The city of Cardenas, in Cuba, has ordered a statue of Columbus. This will be the first statue of Columbus ever erected in the island of Cuba.

In an article in yesterday's Gazette, on the application of a Mr. Ernst, now of Cincinnati, to the Secretary of State, for passports, the word *not* was omitted. The sentence should have read that his protection could not be guaranteed.

A subscriber at Ayre Hill P. O., Fairfax county, Va., writes to us that his papers are received there very irregularly—they are mailed here regularly—and also says that the Washington papers are frequently missed; and he desires that some investigation should be had into the matter, so as to correct the evil complained of. He says—"Packages for Ayre Hill should be sent from Alexandria to Peach Grove Post Office by the Leesburg stage on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. From Peach Grove they are taken to Ayre Hill by the cross mail from Langley to Fairfax C. H. This arrangement will continue, doubtless, until the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad commence carrying the mail. Ayre Hill will be a station on that road 14 miles from Alexandria."

The London Times says that, the formation of the Palmerston ministry, with Lord John Russell at the head of the Foreign Office, places beyond any doubt—if doubt there could be—the policy of England on the Italian question. "Lord John Russell has ever been known as an ardent friend of the Italian race, Italian freedom, and Italian union. As these feelings have been generally shown out of office, or when they had not to stand any practical test, they have been as much an enthusiasm as was compatible with Lord John's singularly calm and rational nature. With Lord Palmerston's avowed belief, that had England stood by France in her negotiations with Austria she could have prevented the war, and that even now we must look to the Anglo-Gallic alliance for the final and satisfactory settlement of Italy, Lord John Russell will have as much scope and authority in his office as if he stood alone."

Dr. Lawson Long, of Holyoke Mass., recommends the use of the *Serapy* as useful in pulmonary complaints. He means the suspending of the body by the hands by means of a strong rope or chain fastened to a beam at one end and at the other a stick three feet long, convenient to grasp with the hands, and then gently swinging. The connection of the arms with the body (with the exception of the clavicle, with the sternum or breast bone) being a muscular attachment to the ribs, the effect of this exercise is to elevate the ribs and enlarge the chest; and, as nature allows no vacuum, the lungs expand to fill the cavity, increasing the volume of air—the natural purifier of the blood—and preventing congestion or the deposit of tuberculous matter.

Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia, is in Paris. His late work on Social Science is rapidly making its way on the continent of Europe. All the copies sent there have been sold and arrangements have been made for its republication in the French language. In England not many copies have been purchased. But in Germany the demand for the work has been so considerable as to have absorbed nearly all the sets of it sent to Russia. Russia, too, is reading Mr. Carey's books.

The journeymen bakers of New York, to the number of 200 or 300, held a meeting on Saturday night, to organize an association and to put down some of their present grievances. They protest against laboring more than twelve hours per day, instead of sixteen and eighteen hours, as heretofore, and ask to be paid so much per hour after the expiration of the day's work. They decidedly oppose working on the Sabbath, and carrying shoulder baskets full of bread.

The government of India has recently published the result of a geological survey of that country, which contains many matters of scientific interest. During the five months' duration of the surveyor's visit, there fell in his field of observation nearly 400 inches of rain, and there were only six or three days in which the amount was less than an inch.

The total number of sea-going vessels now in New York, most of which are lying idle for the want of remunerative employment, is 620, including 21 steamers, 153 ships, 121 bargues, 118 brig, and 294 schooners. The freight trade continues surprisingly dull, except to France, whither considerable coal is being shipped.

The White Cloud, Kansas, Chief, of June 9, gives further details of reported sufferings by returning Pike's Peak emigrants, on the "Smoky Hill route," and of the general wretchedness of their condition.

A woman was burned to death, in a house, on Staten Island, New York, on Sunday last. The case is to be investigated.

Bishop Payne, from Liberia, has arrived at New York.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, June 27.—Information has been received from a source regarded as thoroughly reliable, giving the particulars of the contemplated filibuster descent on Nicaragua. The names of certain parties who sustain Walker with arms and money are given, the enjoyment of the benefits of the transit route to compensate, in part, for the outlay thus incurred.

It is stated that the expedition will start the middle of August, and that a party of filibusters will rendezvous in Florida, and be conveyed to Central America in the "Scottish Chief." Whether or not this information is strictly true, it is certain our government will endeavor to arrest all such illegal enterprises, the orders to our naval vessels for this purpose, heretofore issued, being still in full force.

Gen. Jerez, before he left for Nicaragua, was fully informed of these filibuster movements.

The Board contemplated by former orders of the War Department to be convened for the examination of non-commissioned officers recommended for promotion, will be composed of the instructor of tactics, the professor of mathematics, and the professor of ethics at the military academy, and will meet at West Point on the first Monday in September annually.

Eulized men serving with the troops will not hereafter be allowed a commutation of ratings.

Captain Nicholas has been ordered to the command of the African squadron, in place of Capt. Wilson, who has been condemned as sick.

Gen. Lamar intended returning to the United States in the steamer Moses Taylor, but was detained in Central America by the unexpected reception of dispatches from the State Department.

Railroad Disasters. PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The train due here last evening from Baltimore, arrived at three o'clock this morning. It ran off the track near Baltimore; the engineer was killed and two others injured; no passengers were hurt. The engineer's name was R. M. Clough. The accident was caused by the train running over a horse.

The freight train going down ran over an aged woman near the Bell Road, causing her death soon after. She was walking on the track and would not leave it, though she saw the train approaching, and apparently designed to commit suicide.

News of the Day. "To show the very age and body of the times." Three projects for an Atlantic telegraph are now under consideration in London.—One is by the old company, asking Government aid, and the others by new companies, both of which propose trying cables on their own hook, of cheap construction.

The Court House at Portsmouth, Ohio, as we learn from the Tribune, was struck by lightning on Monday week, and a regular jumping around took place among the officials. Capt. W. C. Apple, assistant to the Auditor's office, was knocked down, and Mr. John B. Gregory, (Republican candidate for Board of Public Works,) was very severely shocked, while sitting in his office window.

At Patterson, N. J., on Friday last, when the Buffalo express train from Jersey City was passing the Lafayette street crossing, the locomotive struck a horse driven by Mense, the North Ward baker, making a total wreck of the wagon—throwing the horse back from the vehicle, and pitching him a distance of sixty feet before striking!

The Indian boy who fired the residence of Col. Stephenson, near Red Bluff, in California, causing the death of one man, two women and five children, was examined before Justice Goodrich, at Red Bluff, and discharged. Immediately after the examination was terminated, the boy was taken in charge by citizens and executed by being hung to a tree.

The Troy (N. Y.) Whig says, a man named Warren Johnson died recently at Pittsburg, from the effects of brandy. He fell in company, at a tavern, with two "Railroad men," one of whom told Johnson that he would pay for J's liquor if he would drink what he should pour out. Johnson agreed to this, and R. R. man turned out a tumbler full of brandy. This was drunk by J., when the R. R. man asked him if he would drink another. Johnson said he would, and drank the second tumbler full, soon after. He soon became senseless, was carried home, and died on Monday evening.

The Richmond Dispatch says:—"We have just been informed of a remarkable instance of early development in Franklin county, Va. It is that of a negro woman belonging to a gentleman in that county, who gave birth to a female child at 14 years of age. The daughter improved upon the example of the mother and gave birth to a child at eleven years of age. So that there is only a difference of twenty-six years between the ages of the grandmother and grand-daughter."

A drunken man named Ryan, whilst mad with drink, attempted in Rockford, Ill., on Saturday, to kill a young lady named Jane L. Roy, with an axe. She jumped from a window and escaped, when the drunken wretch, armed with club and without a particle of clothing on his person, pursued her, but was overtaken and captured by spectators before doing her any injury.

One day last week, a sewer in St. Louis caved in, burying in the chasm a wagon, and four horses, all of which were killed except one. The driver feeling the street giving way, jumped from the off wheel horse and escaped, but his team went down, out of sight, and was buried with masses of dirt, for forty eight hours.

In reply to a letter of inquiry, Mr. Woodsey, of Alabama, writes to the Savannah Republican a very flattering account of his experience with the camels recently introduced on his plantation, near Selma.—"Though very much reduced in flesh by the long voyage from the Canary Islands, they have worked to his entire satisfaction."

On Wednesday afternoon, the amiable wife of a clergyman residing in Boston, caught one of her feet in her hoop skirt in such a manner as to throw her down with such violence as to break one of her legs.—Yesterday, the sufferer was comfortable as could be expected.

The wife of a merchant in Milwaukee, who was jealous of her husband, mistook a dummy in his store for a *bona fide* woman, a few days since, and in her rage, fired a pistol at it. The husband screamed and the wife fainted, but mutual explanations soon placed affairs right again.

A Case Put. We greatly question whether those among our Southern contemporaries who dissent from the soundness of the recent declaration of Mr. Cass with regard to the liabilities of naturalized aliens in case of a voluntary return to their native country, would be consistent enough to admit, in conformity with their doctrine, that a person held to service by the law of South Carolina might, after escaping into Canada and becoming a British subject, properly claim the right of returning to his former domicile and hold himself free from the obligations imposed by the municipal law in defiance of which he had fled.—Yet, if our naturalization laws can avail to exempt the subjects of other countries from the liabilities enjoined by the laws of these countries upon all natural born subjects found within their borders, it seems difficult to understand on what grounds the naturalization laws of other nations should not be equally potent to release from the obligations of United States laws such persons as were once legally held to service in some dominion. We think, therefore, that the right of expatriation, should return to their former domicile in a new character, resulting from the formation of "new political ties elsewhere."—*Nat. Int.*

THE SUN FLOWER AS A PREVENTIVE OF FEVER.—A correspondent of the Soil of the South, writing from a place in Alabama which he says was peculiarly subject to fevers, gives the result of his experience in the premises, and he is not a single instance where he has planted sun flowers around his negro cabins did their inmates suffer from fevers; his wife, two children and two house-servants, all had fevers, he not having planted any of the sun flowers around his own dwelling, which, in his opinion, accounted for the difference in the result. My opinion is, that the sun flower in rank growth absorbs the very elements in the atmosphere that produce fevers, or chills and fever, and what is the life of the sun flower is highly obnoxious to the health of the human form; nor do I believe that a man could sleep in a bed of sun flowers. This, too, seems to be the new theory, as Lieut. Maury states that his gardener, a Frenchman, informed him that their sanitary influence had been long known in France.

"AUSTRIAN ATROCITIES."—"Give a dog a bad name," an adage as familiar to the Austrians as we are experiencing the proof of it. The Italian and French papers are filled it with acts of outrage committed by the Austrians, some of which have a very amusing origin. The French recently accused them of demanding pretty women to be given up to the rapacity of the soldiers. It appears that the Austrian officers asked for "belladonna" for the sick soldiers; the French, more familiar with pretty women than the poison plant of the pharmacopoeia, translated the phrase *jolie femme*, (pretty woman), into a vulgar and a very amount of indignation against their enemy!

David Faustin, George W. Hunt, Francis L. Smith, John B. Danfield, John S. Barbour, Lewis M. Kneass, Burke A. Herber, C. F. Suttle & Co., and other merchants, Frederickburg, Va. 11-24-44-15.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER NOVA SCOTIAN.

Interesting Intelligence.—Reported Revolutionary Movement at Bologna. QUEBEC, June 27.—The steamer Nova Scotian, with Liverpool advices of the 15th inst., passed Father Point at 4.30 this afternoon on her way up to this port.

The steamer North American arrived at Liverpool on the 14th, and the City of Baltimore arrived at Quebec town, on the same day.

The papers contain some interesting items in addition to the advices per steamer Bremen.

THE WAR.—A Turin despatch says that after the retreat of the Austrians from Bologna, the Cardinal Legate of the Pope departed, and the Municipality proclaimed Victor Emanuel dictator.

The King of Sardinia in an order issued by him, extolled Gen. Garibaldi's deeds, and awarded him an old medal of military order.

The official statement of the *Wiener Zeitung* says, the Emperor of Austria will forthwith assume the immediate command of the army and that he had ordered a new position for the army which would be taken up in the best manner.

The Austrians were evacuating Modena, and were in full retreat towards the river Oglio.

Large reinforcements were about to leave France for the army in Italy.

ENGLAND.—Lord Palmerston was making good progress with the formation of the new cabinet. An authentic list of members was expected to be made public on the day the steamer sailed. Rumor gives Lord Elgin the Colonial Secretaryship, and Mr. Cobden the Board of Trade; Mr. Gladstone, Secretary for India.

An order has been issued for the mobilization of the Prussian army.

THE LATEST.—LONDON, June 15.—The Daily News says that no authorized statement as to the composition of the new Cabinet can possibly be given before Friday.

The Herald, in publishing a telegram that six Prussian corps d'armes are mobilized, says: "Of course this means war. The advance of Lord Palmerston to the Premiership has evidently induced her to take this decisive step and join Austria. The English people will now perceive the truth of what we before asserted, that Lord Derby's Government alone preserved Europe from a general war."

The Advertiser says that after Lord J. Russell accepted the Foreign Office, any office that he might prefer was offered to Sir James Graham, who declined from infirm health, but assured Lord Palmerston that he would cordially support his ministry.

The Times says the progress made towards the formation of the Ministry had a good effect on Consols which opened buoyant; this led to realizations by speculators and the public, and a reaction took place, but the closing prices were 1/2 above yesterday.

MARKETS.—LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Cotton.—Sales of 10,000 bales including 5,000 for export, and 1,000 bales to speculators. The market closed quiet, stock slow of sale but prices unaltered.

The advice from Manchester were favorable, with a better demand. The prices were generally unaltered.

Breadstuffs.—The market was very dull, and Flour 3 to 4d. lower. Wheat was dull and 2 to 4d. lower. Corn is also dull and all qualities slightly lower.

Provisions.—The market was dull, but prices steady.

Money Market.—Consols closed at 93 1/2 for money and 93 1/2 for account.

Russia and the War.

Strange to say, the Russian government has endorsed the "magnanimous" course of the French Emperor, and intimates to Germany that she will sustain him in his efforts to drive Austria out of Italy. The recent circular issued by Prince Gortschakoff to the representatives of Russia at the different Courts of Germany concludes as follows:

"The Germanic confederation is a combination purely and exclusively defensive. It is not that confederation that she participates in the international law of Europe, on the basis of treaties to which Russia's signature is affixed. Now, no hostile act has been committed by France against the confederation, and there does not exist any obligatory treaty for the latter to attack that power. Should, consequently, the confederation take hostile measures toward France, on conjectural data, and against which it has obtained more than one guarantee, it would have falsified the object of its institution, and destroyed the spirit which has animated its existence rests. We confidently entertain the hope that the wisdom of the federal government will set aside the determinations which turn to their prejudice, and would not contribute much to strengthen their own position. If, which God forbid, it should happen otherwise, we shall at all events have fulfilled a duty of frank and sincere friendship. Whatever may be the issue of the present complications, the Emperor, our august master, perfectly understands his duty, and the dignity of his action, will only be inspired by the interests of his country and his Majesty will be called upon to take."

Rome.

The anomalous position of the French in Rome, where Gen. Goyon's chief business is to repress those manifestations of joy at the success of the allied arms which are encouraged in every possible way at Turin, Florence and Milan, was indicated in quaint phraseology, by a telegram, from which the commander-in-chief of the army of the Emperor has issued a proclamation "full of nobleness and severity." The following is the text of this document, which has been placarded at Rome in the French and Italian languages:

"NOTICE.—A great joy yesterday filled both your hearts and mine. This joy would have been greater still on my part if, in obedience to a warning, admirably understood hitherto, you had known how to check the too demonstrative expression of it. Let no worker of disorder insinuate himself into your ranks. Degraded and unbecoming every which way, which we possibly be called upon to take, may not fall upon the friends of the French. Believe, Romans, that silence is painful for me, and that, deprived as I am of the happiness of fighting by the side of my brothers in arms, it would have been most grateful to my feelings to have been able at least to cheer them on. But if they at this moment bear high the flag of France, I here hold the flag of order, and I will see it respected. That also is a noble flag."

The General of Division, Aid-de-Camp of his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, Rome, June 7, 1859. CORNELIO DE GAYON.

CHARLES HERNDON, (LATE CONWAY & HERNDON) ATTORNEY AT LAW, FERRY-ROAD, VIRGINIA, has removed to practice in the County of King George, Stafford, Caroline, Spotsylvania, and the town of Fredericksburg. Collections promptly made and retained.

David Faustin, George W. Hunt, Francis L. Smith, John B. Danfield, John S. Barbour, Lewis M. Kneass, Burke A. Herber, C. F. Suttle & Co., and other merchants, Frederickburg, Va. 11-24-44-15.

WOOL PURCHASED at the highest cash prices, by HILL, BROWN, & PARTLOW.

Entrance of the Allied Sovereigns into Milan.

VARELLI, June 10.—Those who were fortunate enough to reach the Lombard capital on Wednesday morning, had an opportunity of witnessing, in the most exciting and interesting scenes of modern history—I mean the entry into Milan of the two allied sovereigns. A friend of mine, just arrived from Milan, tells me that the most powerful imagination cannot conceive the enthusiastic reception which both the Emperor and the King met in the ancient dwelling place of the Viscontis and Sforzas. On this solemn occasion the people of Milan went beyond the limits of Italian enthusiasm, and greeted their liberators with a hearty warmth that has made the deepest impression on the minds of Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel.

Although the entrance of their Majesties had been anticipated for four hours, the Milanese were on their guard, so that the march through the streets of the town was really a glorious one. The King did not try to conceal the deep emotion which his face betrayed, and the Emperor himself could not control the joy he felt on that memorable occasion. And, indeed, how could it have been otherwise? Both the monarchs must have felt at that time all the power they possess, all the good they have done. For Kings and Emperors there is such a satisfaction in achieving a glorious work—the work of great and unhappy peoples' regeneration—great and unhappy peoples' regeneration—that their hearts must have been overwhelmed by joyful emotions. Were I to narrate all the touching episodes of that day I should not write a letter but a volume. In order that you may fully understand the solemnity of the occasion, I must tell you that after the bloody battle of Magenta, the Austrians, on their passing through Milan, had spread the news that the whole of the Piedmontese army had been destroyed. You may easily imagine the anguish of the people who had seen the marks of the national army.

As the Piedmontese regiments defiled they might see ladies of high rank leave their carriages, and, with tears in their eyes, anxiously ask for tidings of their sons or of their brothers. Happily for them, the Austrian standards soon turned out to be false.—When the *Te Deum* was over the Emperor rode to the Villa Reale, and the King to the Palace Busca. The popular rejoicing continued till a sad procession began. It was formed by the wounded of Magenta, who were carried from the station to the hospital, carrying in their arms the wounded soldiers and Bersaglieri. You would have seen more than 200 equipages of the noblest and wealthiest families of the town waiting to convey the wounded soldiers, who were about to change their hard hospital beds for soft and easy ones. The palaces of nobles and bankers were thrown open to the troops, and tables laid in a princely fashion for the new comers. It was impossible for soldiers or officers to make the proprietors of cafes and hotels receive payment for refreshments. Money was freely distributed amongst the wounded by ladies and gentlemen. A detachment of Russian troops, and a company of the King's hussars, were sent to the wounded soldiers to preserve order. The history of France for the last seven years shows what is meant by that.

The danger was great: the energy of the nation and your own courage have supplied all deficiencies. France has found her olden virtues and united for a single object, and in one sentiment, she has shown the might of her resources and the strength of her patriotism. The operations commenced ten days ago, and the Piedmontese territory is already freed from its invaders.

The allied army has been successful in four engagements and one decisive battle, which have opened the gates of the capital of Lombardy. You have put upwards of 35,000 Austrian troops to flight, taken 17 guns, 2 colors, 8,000 prisoners. But all is not over. There are more battles in store for us, more obstacles to overcome.

I rely upon you, courage, then, gallant soldiers of the army of Italy! From the heights of heaven your fathers proudly contemplate their children. NATION.

[These two proclamations are said to have excited great enthusiasm at Milan. The little phrase about the duty of the army "to maintain internal order" does not appear to have struck the Milanese. They will be all the more free expression of their wishes with a large army to "preserve order." The history of France for the last seven years shows what is meant by that.]

Scene in Court.

William Myers, who pleaded guilty in December last, in Philadelphia, to a charge of passing a forged check, was brought up for sentence on Saturday. He was accompanied by his wife, who took her seat by him, and, when he was called to answer to his sentence, her agitation was painful to witness. Every nerve appeared to quiver; and when the Judge announced that the term of imprisonment was to be three years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary, a low cry broke from her, and with an effort she made her way through the spectators to the railing in front of the Judge, and implored him to change the imprisonment from the Eastern Penitentiary to the County Prison. Judge Allison said that, in passing this sentence, he was actuated by a desire to preserve the health of the prisoner; that, as his lungs were affected, the County Prison was the worst place for him; but if they both desired it, he would grant the request for a change of locality. Mrs. Myers still persisted, and the Judge changed the imprisonment in accordance with her wish. Both Myers and his wife are quite young in their appearance, and their unfortunate condition excited the pity of all present.

PIEDMONT ACADEMY, CULPEPER COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—A Boarding School for Boys, preparatory to the University of Virginia.

EDWARD B. SMITH, M. A., Principal. A MAJOR SMITH, M. A. The third session of this school, (hitherto located in Albemarle county,) will begin on the first of September next. The school is easily accessible from all parts of the country, being within a short walk of Culpeper depot, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, three hours ride from Alexandria. All the usual subjects will be taught.—Reference is made to the Faculty of the University of Virginia, having taught for two years in that institution, as an Assistant Instructor, and having had, besides, several years experience in teaching and conducting my school, I feel enabled to promise thoroughness in every branch. My assistant is also a Master of Arts of the University, and has taught for some years, with great efficiency and success.

TERMS.—For board and tuition for each half of five months, \$125—everything furnished but light. Payment required in advance. For catalogues, containing further information, recommendations, A. C., address me, at Culpeper C. H., Va. EDWARD B. SMITH, M. A. Reference is made to the Faculty of the University of Virginia; Rev. John A. Broadus, Rev. R. K. Meade, Charlottesville, Virginia; Octavius Cohen, John Richardson, esqrs., Savannah, Ga.; Dr. Wm. W. Roper, Bowling Green, Caroline co., Va.; Prof. Wm. J. Martin, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Hon. Edmund Martin, Greenfield, C. C. George Rivers, T. R. Dew, esqrs., Albemarle, Va.; E. L. Walker, S. Mason, esqrs., Richmond, Texas; Jas. W. Caldwell, esq., Lexington, Va.; Dr. Lloyd Warfield, Lexington, Kentucky, &c. Culpeper co., Va. 17-18-19

FARM FOR SALE.—A highly improved and conveniently situated farm, containing THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES, in Fairfax county, Va., on the Little River Turnpike, six miles from Alexandria and nine from Washington city, with turnpikes leading direct to each of said cities, and rail communication by the Orange and Manassas Gap Railroads, the depot of the former 14 miles distant and the latter will have a depot adjoining said farm.

THE JEWELLING is a first class house suited for a large family, having all the requisite out buildings, and fruit of the best quality. There are 1,000 fruit trees, 600 of peach and apple, and the best quality of adapted to market gardening—being planted in the last five years. The soil of the best quality and adapted to market gardening—being planted in the last five years. The property could be conveniently divided into two farms, as the Little River Turnpike runs centrally through it, having on it a well established wagon stand with the requisite buildings, which has been a good farm for a number of years.—An acre of the intersection of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike. For further information apply to the subscriber, M. H. BENTON, London county, Va., or to JAMES M. BENTON, the present occupant. W. H. BENTON, London county, Va. 22-23-24

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the A. A. ANDERSON & COMPANY, is hereby called, to be held at the "Corn Exchange," on Wednesday evening, July 20th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Personal attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. D. E. BLACKLOCK, Secretary. 17-18-19

WOOL WASTED, at highest market rates, by WHEAT & BRO.

Proclamations of the Emperor of the French.

The following proclamations have been issued by the Emperor of the French:—"The People of Italy.—MILAN, June 8.—The fortune of war bringing me into the capital of Lombardy, I come to tell you why I am here. When Austria made its unjust attack on Piedmont, I resolved to support my ally, the Sardinian King: the honor and interest of France made it a point of duty. Your foes (who are mine) have tried to lessen the universal sympathy all Europe felt in your cause, by giving out that I only made war for personal ambition or to aggrandize the French throne. If it were so, men who cannot understand the epoch they live in, I am not of that number. In a sound state of public opinion, at this time of day, men become greater by the moral influence they exert than by their conquests. I seek with pride that moral influence by contributing to render free the most beautiful land in Europe.

Your welcome has proved that you fully understand me. I come not here with a pre-arranged plan to dispossess sovereigns, or to impose on you my will. My army will have two objects in view:—to fight out one of your long and weary internal wars. No obstacle shall be raised to the free manifestations of your legitimate wishes. Providence often favors nations as it does individuals, by offering them the opportunity of sudden greatness; but it is on condition of their knowing how to avail themselves of it wisely. Earn, then, the boon now offered you. Your desire for independence so long put forth, so often baffled, shall be realized, if you show yourselves worthy of it. Unite, then, one and all, in one great object—the deliverance of your native land. Adopt military organization, rally round the standard of King Victor Emmanuel, who has indicated to you the path of liberty. Remember that without discipline there is no army; and, burning with the sacred fire of patriotism, be soldiers to-day, to become to-morrow free citizens of a great country. NATION.

Proclamation to the Army.—MILAN, June 8.—Soldiers!—One month ago, relying confidently on the efforts of diplomacy, I still hoped for peace, when the sudden invasion of Piedmont by the Austrian troops called us under arms. We were not ready; men, horses, material, stores were failing; and we were compelled to assist our allies to detach, by small detachments, beyond the Alps, a portion of a formidable enemy long since prepared for the struggle.

The danger was great: the energy of the nation and your own courage have supplied all deficiencies. France has found her olden virtues and united for a single object, and in one sentiment, she has shown the might of her resources and the strength of her patriotism. The operations commenced ten days ago, and the Piedmontese territory is already freed from its invaders.

The allied army has been successful in four engagements and one decisive battle, which have opened the gates of the capital of Lombardy. You have put upwards of 35,000 Austrian troops to flight, taken 17 guns, 2 colors, 8,000 prisoners. But all is not over. There are more battles in store for us, more obstacles to overcome.

I rely upon you, courage, then, gallant soldiers of the army of Italy! From the heights of heaven your fathers proudly contemplate their children. NATION.

[These two proclamations are said to have excited great enthusiasm at Milan. The little phrase about the duty of the army "to maintain internal order" does not appear to have struck the Milanese. They will be all the more free expression of their wishes with a large army to "preserve order." The history of France for the last seven years shows what is meant by that.]

Scene in Court.

William Myers, who pleaded guilty in December last, in Philadelphia, to a charge of passing a forged check, was brought up for sentence on Saturday. He was accompanied by his wife, who took her seat by him, and, when he was called to answer to his sentence, her agitation was painful to witness. Every nerve appeared to quiver; and when the Judge announced that the term of imprisonment was to be three years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary, a low cry broke from her, and with an effort she made her way through the spectators to the railing in front of the Judge, and implored him to change the imprisonment from the Eastern Penitentiary to the County Prison. Judge Allison said that, in passing this sentence, he was actuated by a desire to preserve the health of the prisoner; that, as his lungs were affected, the County Prison was the worst place for him; but if they both desired it, he would grant the request for a change of